Q. When was it put on? A. The charge is on the 19th of December: the order on the fith of Octaber.
Q. Could corrects be stolen from the hall while that lock the could be stolen. Mr. Hall-I object to that; this witness may be a ocks, but he is not in burglary.

TESTIMONY OF DR. THOMPSON,

TESTIMONY OF DR. TROMESON.

John H. Thompson, second.

Do You know Mr. Berdell? A 1 did Sir.

Do you know Mrs. Comminson? A 1 do. Sir.

Do you know Mrs. Comminson? A 1 do. Sir.

A 1 do. Sir.

A 1 do. Sir.

A 1 do. Sir.

Do you know Mrs. Comminson? A 1 do. Sir.

A 1 do. Sir.

A 1 do. Sir.

A 1 do. Sir.

O What transpired that came to be well appointment, he came in soon siler

O What transpired that came to her knowledge? A The chord saked me whether I had ever seen anything in my visits testor say me which would induce me to believe that he was red, that home which would induce me to believe that he was red, that the sile of the world of the world in the sile of the sile of the world in the sile of the sile of the world in the sile of the sile o

where no reply; they were together there not more than four effice solitudes; if was, I think, in the early part of October, Q. Were you at Dr. Burdell's on the Friday of his death? I was, about to clock; Mrs. Candingham and myself were the back perfor; she opened the parlor door as he was walking any the passage toward the front door, and she either said to m. "Where are you going, Herter "or, "What time are a centing home "it was an observation that one would be

I field discounted a note of sever seture it.

Q. Had you before discounted notes for her? A. I had, Sir.

Q. How many? A. Probably three or four.

Q. Were they notes in which her name appeared as maker?

A. Yes, as maker, with one exception.

Q. Up to how late a time had, you discounted for her? A. I ahould think, Sir, some two months prior to that time; I had paid the notes away on business, and I had said to her that if I paid it away, as I expected, I should pay her the money less over cent.

paid it as ay, as a 't species,' agreement the house of A. Perbaga five minutes Q. You had been a lodger in the house of A. No. Sir. Cross-eranmation conducted by Mr. Clinton. Q. Will you repeat the language she used as Dr. Borded went with A. She said: "Harvey, what time shall you be home?"

"Where are you going?"

Q. There was nothing unusual about hit A. No. Sir.

TESTIMONY OF DR. WOODWARD.

orge F. Woodward sworn.
Did you make the post-morteur? A. I did, assisted by Dr.
d, Dr. Uhl and Dr. Knight. Q. Dis you make the proteometers? A. I do, assessed by Dr. Wood, Dr. Uhl and Dr. Knight.
Q. On what day? A. I do not recollect the day; it was Mon age we reduced the result to writing.

'The report was placed in witness's hand.)

Witness.—This is the paper; it was written from my and Dr. Wood's distation.

Witness. This is the paper; it was written from my solved distation.

Mr. Hall road the paper, containing a scientific description of the wounds; it has stready been published in This TRITUNG.

Q. Will you have the goodness to point to this wound which the report says was about an inch from the left nipple [Dr. Woodward pointed].

Q. Did you dissect that wound? A. No, Sir.

Q. Did any one? A. Not that I am aware of; I have the heart

Q. What would be the medical effect of a wound of that ind? A. It would be instantaneous death; that is a mere opinion.

Q. This first wound, was it upward or downward, or how given, in your judgment? A. It was inward and upward.

Q. What did the second wound penetrate? A. The two wounds which penetrated the heart, were this first one and the one along five inches below.

Mr. Hall.—That must be the third wound.

Dr. Woodward—That went into the apex of the heart.

Mr. Hall. I will take your attention to the wound in the

Woodward—That went into the apex of the aceat.

Hall—I will take your aftendion to the wound in the
Will you point it out to the Jury! [The Doctor points.] erhaps Q. Can you state how it was given! A. From the direction of the blood on the door and the wound I judge it was given om behind.

from behind.

Q. How many necessarily mortal wounds did you find.

A. The wounds in the heart and neck; from the wounds in the The wounds in the heart and neck; from the wounds in the chest death would have followed in same time.

Q. There was a wound over the shoulder, how was that given? A. I should judge from behind.

Q. Did you dissect any of the wounds? A. The wound in the neck; we found the external and internal carotid arteries

Q. Did you notice any other glancing wound, except that on the face? A. There was one on the right wrist.
Q. Did you notice any other glancing wound, except that on the face? A. There was one on the right wrist.
Q. Lay other? A. No, Sir.
Q. Had the clothes been removed from the body when you made a dissection? A. No, Sir.
Q. Did you remove the clothes? A. No, Sir, we merely leaked at the clothes to see that the wounds and clothes corresponded with the wounds on the body.

Cross-crammetrion conducted by Mr. Dean.
Q. Dr. Woodward what is your age? A. 31.
Q. How long have you been in the profession? A. Between seven and eight years.
Q. Do you take any particular branch of the profession, or are you trigeness practice? A. General practice, surgery peahaps more particularly; I practice most surgery and medizine.
Q. You have a particular branch of the city? Peahaps more particularly; I practice most surgery and medizine.
Q. You have a particular branch of the profession, or are you trigeness practice? A. One. James R. Wood.
Q. How long have you practiced in the city? A. As I said before, seven or cight years.
Q. Always practiced in the city? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. Have you at any time before been engaged in a case that was the subject of legal examination? A. I have been.
Q. This is the first case in which you have conducted a post-mortem exactination in a capital exact? A. No, Sir, excess me; I was in the Paul murder. I strended Mr. Louter.
Q. Who conducted the examination? A. Dr. Wood and myster responsible for the paternity of this? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. When was this cedicil added! A. At the semination of A. Dr. Wood and myster the profession of the paternity of this? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. When was this cedicil added! A. At the semination of A. Dr. Wood and myster the paternity of this? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. When was this cedicil added! A. At the semination of A. Dr. Wood and myster the paternity of this? A. Yes, Sir.

Trelf

Ob You are responsible for what is written there, after the aignature as well as before? A. Yea, Str.

Ob The whole of it? A. Yea, Str.

Ob Are you responsible for the beginning.— Furnish a copy
or each of the papers. ?? A. Lam not responsible for that; that

for each of the papers." A. I am not responsible for that, that is not in my writing.

Q. Then that is not part of the post-morten examination?
A. No. Sir, I merely wish to be responsible for all that apportains to the examination of Dr. Burdell, for all that is in the handwriting of Dr. Dedge; I did not direct the rest to be put on.

Q. How did you come to pet that on after you had all signed it?
A. I cannot tell exactly.

Q. Who directed it? A. I think my partner, Dr. Wood.
Q. Did Dr. Uhl and Dr. Knight assent to it? A. Yes, Sir; all present assented to it.

Q. Why was it not put in before it was signed?

A. I cannot

Q. Then you don't know any reason for it? A. No, Sir; it was an after reflection.

Q. Was it at a subsequent examination, or after reflection and thinking the first was not right? A. It was on a reaxami

nation.

Q. Why was it not signed? A. It was all put together; those papers were drawn up together; they were signed; and there was a recamination, going over some new ground, and altere was a recamination, going over some new ground, and altere was a recamination, going over some new ground, and altered was a recamination, going over some new ground. Such a put deep was a recamination, going over some early guarantees should be responsible for the whole, with the exception of these words put on, of a high I have no humwhedge.

Q. Did Dr. Yuhl and Dr. Knight both know of this? A. Yes, Q. When was this reexamination? A. A short time after

Q. When was this reexamination! A. A sacrit time after;
Q. What day was this first examination? A. I think it was
Monday or Theeday; I am not quite sure; I stated Monday previewly; it mey be Monday or Tuesday.
Q. Do you know Dr. Giltean! A. I am not personally acquisited with lim; I know him by sight.
Q. Pid Drs. Gilman and Carnochan come into the room while
you were in the examination! A. Yes. Sir.
Q. Did you refuse to go on in their presence? A. No. Sir; I
stopped, however, while they were in the room.
Q. They are eminent surgeons! A. Dr. Gilman is not a surrow, Dr. Carnochan is.
Q. Why did you not proceed with the examination! A. I green. Pr. Carnochan is.

Q. Why did you not proceed with the examination! A. I did not wish to be interfered with.

Q. Wer all there? A. Dr. Uhl, Dr. Knight and myself sere, and I am not sure whether Dr. Wood was present at that the 1 thing.

time I think not Q. Who is Dr. Knight? A. I can't tell you, except that he is

regular practitioner.
Q. Is he a sominalaw of Coroner Connery?
Q. Did Dr. Yubi object? A. No. Sir; no objection wa

Q. Is he a somindaw of Coroner Connery?
Q. Did Dr. Yubi object? A. No. Sir; no objection was made.
Q. Then why did you stop these gentlemen coming in the room? A. Because it wished to.
Q. You did not doubt your ability to conduct this examination? A. I did not solve your ability to conduct this examination? A. I did not consider it necessary for them to interfere.
Q. Did they after to interfere or say a word except to stand in the room? A. Br. Gilman, while I was examination binned;
Dr. Carnechan said nothing.
Q. You said the examination must be enspended unless they left the room? A. It said nothing of the kind; when Dr. Gilmans was in there is said I must go on with the examination, and after I got through he might conduct his own examination.
Q. What was the objection to having Drs. Gilmans in the room? A. No objection after I got through he might conduct his own examination.
Q. What was the objection to having Drs. Gilmans in the room? A. No objection after I got through he might conduct his own examing the wounds was the objection? A. Because we were examining the wounds, measuring etc., and we could not have cheer persons pesent.
Q. Cold you not measure wounds while they were present? A. We could measure wounds but could not while this Doubor wanted to do it at the same time.
Q. Did Dr. Cilman ask to measure the wounds?
Q. What was two problection? A. Because we were examining the wounds to do that the same time.
Q. Did Dr. Cilman ask to measure the wounds?
Q. What was your objection? A. Dr. Gilman came into the room and counsenced to feel over the body.
Q. That, you thought, was interfering with you? A. Walle!
Q. Dr. Kuight sgreed with you? A. Dr. Knight said nothing.
Q. Dr. Vubl agreed? A. He said nothing.
Q. Dr. Wubl agreed? A. He said nothing.
Q. Did Dr. Wubl agreed with you? A. He was not prosent.

On Availate agreed with you? A. He was not present.
Q. Did Dr. Wood agree with you? A. He was not present.
Q. Did Dr. Wood agree with you? A. He was not present.
Q. What, do you mean to say, that they all agreed that Gilman and Cos nochan should be present? A. There was no agreement of the kind; I suspended the examination while Dr. Cormochan was there.
Q. What did you say? A. The same as I said before.
Q. What did you say? A. The same as I said before.
Q. What did you say? A. The same as I said before.
Q. Sust did not say to him it should not be repeated.
Q. You dissect the wound in the neck? A. Dr. Wood
and myselful dissect the wound in the neck? A. Dr. Wood
and myselful the one dies.
Q. Did Dr. Yahl and Knight attend to it? A. They were
In the other goes. Q. Did Dre. Vall and Kinght assessed. A. They saw the recent and rew the asteries.

Q. And they indersed what you said? A. They saw the recent and saw the asteries.

not and saw the atteries.

Then they did not dissect the wound, and that you and Wood did ! A ! say Dr. Wood and myself only dissected.

And Dr. Yuhi and Dr. Knight did not ! A. No. Str.

They signed what you wrote—dictated! ! A. They signed

Q. They signed what you wrote—dictated? A. They signed after assering the wounds.
Q. The what extent did you dissect? A. To the extent of raking our about 2½ inches of the carotid artery.
The witness was here banded McClise's Surgical Anytomy, with a request to point out in one of the plates what portion of the carotid actory was taken out.

A. Prom quarter of an inch above the letter H to half an inc

No. So.

With the external and that the plate exhibited the exemmen care
id the external and internal careful.

Q. What do you mean by the common careful. A. Tesummon careful is the unblurrated portion, after the bifureaion it is termed the external and internal exactif.

Q. Where was the cut of the kulfe? A. It was shown the

functional careful.

office attent.

Q. And cost bets? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Did you dissect in through the need so as to show on the light side, too? A. No, Sir.

Q. How, the d. do you know the direction in which the kulfavent? A. By a probe.

Q. By the probe only? A. By the probe and the hand and

sward.

as that? A. In taking out the carotid artery.

a chart of A. At the same time we made
of the arteries we discovered the direction the he dissection of the arteries we arrest the wound in the neck!

Q. To what extent did you dissect the wound in the neck!

A. Lengthwise, and then laid the seck open to see the direction the wound had taken.

Q. Did you dissect the right side? A. We did not.

Q. Did you dissect the right wide? As we did not.

Q. Then now do you know the right carotid was wounded.

A wound had taken.

Q Did you dissect the right side! A. We use wounded!

Q Then now do you know the right carotid was wounded!

A. We did not say that it was.

Q. The depth of the wound in the neck you only know from the probe and the probe and the probe and dissect! A. From the probe and dissect! A. Sufficient to get at the afteries, and the probe went beyond that to the depth of 5 the afteries, and the probe went beyond that to the depth of 5 the afteries, and the probe went beyond that to the depth of 5 the afteries.

the arteries, and the probe went beyond that to the depth of 5 or 6 inches.

Q. The neck is not solid? A. No. Sir?

Q. Can you tell, writhout dissection, the direction of the wound and its extent in the neck? A. We cannot tell exactly.

Q. This wound in the neck is necessarily a mortal wound, is t not, and must cause death very soon? A. Yes, if not arested.

Q. Can it be arrested when both the carotids are cut? A. It

might, by compression on the caretid, and then ligatoring.

Q. Then this is not a mortal wound? A. It is a mortal Q. How soon would death result from it? A. Perhaps in 39

fre, Sir.

Do you know how long the party lived? A. No. Sir.

No other one? A. I have known several suicides who

Q. No other one? A. I have known several anteides where both carotids were cut.

Q. Do you know how long the parties lived? A. I do not.

Q. Then it is a more matter of opinion as to how long the party would live? A. Yes. Sir.

Q. Is it generally known by people not in the medical profession just where the carotid lies? A. There are some people out of the profession who know better than others; they do not severally know the precise locality.

Q. Is there any place in the human ystem where a blow! I more fatal than one that strikes the carotid? A. In the heart death from a blow in the heart is more instantaneous, perhaps finds Dean.—That was not the question. Is there any place where a blow is more fatal than a blow cutting off the carotid.

A. No. Sir.

Judge Davie — If you cut the jugalar you necessarily cut the

Judge Davie — If you cut the jugalar you necessarily cut the smalld?

Witness—Very apt to, but not necessarily.

Q. People generally in cutting their throats cut in front?

A. Yes, Sir.

Q. There is not a great deal of harm done when they do that, unless they cut pretty deep?—there is no vital organ there?

A. There's the larynx.

Q. Not vital necessarily?—could be sewed up? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. No particular harm done to a man who attempts to commit suicide in that way? A. I think there is particular harm.

Q. Is not that the ordinary wary of committing suicide? If they want to cut their throats they generally cut in front.

Q. The wound in the left nipple reached the heart also? A. There were two wounds; the one about an inch from the left nipple penetrated the heart; the one about mich from the left nipple penetrated the heart; the one about an inch from the left nipple penetrated the heart; the one about an inch from the left nipple penetrated the wall.

Q. Did you dissect the wound that penetrate the wall.

Q. Did you dissect the wound was not dissected? A. We ald not consider it necessary.

Q. Will you tell the exact nature of the instrument with which it was committed without dissection? A. I could not.

Q. Would dissection enable you to do it? A. No, Sir.

Q. Would dissection help you in coming to a conclusion?

A. Yes, Sir.

O. But you did not think it necessary? A. We did not think

C. Yes, Sir.

Q. But you did not think it necessary? A. We did not think necessary to dissect that one; we only considered it necessary dissect the one in the neck, showing in what way the wound able neck was boade.

Q. With what instrument was the wound in the neck include with a sharp instrument, knite or dagger? A. Could of say.

Q. Was it sharp on both sides? A. Could not say.
Q. Was it sharp at the point or not? A. I should say it was Q. We sit sharp at the point of not? A. I should say it was, met decidedly.

Q. You did not dissect in to the end of the wound? A. No, Sir; we judge from the nature of the wound; we are enabled to judge very much from the nature of the wound, from the manner in which it cut through the clothing.

Q. But you did not dissect to the depth of the wound? A.

(a, 5)r.
Q. Are you able to say whether the instrument that caused he wound one inch from the left nipple, had two edges or one I.
I am not able to say precisely.
Q. Would dissection help you to do that? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. Yen did not do it? A. We did not dissect the wound.
Q. Between which ribe was this wound one inch from the ipple? A. I think between the fourth and fifth ribs; I am not sortive.

Q. Rightly pointed and deep enough, is not that a place to reach the heart? A. Where that wound was it reached the heart.

The witness here marked on one of the plates of McClise's Surgical Anatomy the location of the wound referred to,

Judge Dean-We want to see whether an anatomist was there

Judge Dean-Verwith varieties of went into the ventricle of the heart, and was therefore mortal. A. I consider it a mortal wound.

Q. The mere fact that a wound is made in the heart does not necessarily make it mortal, unless it reaches one of the ventricles? A. A wound may be inflicted in the heart and a man may live some little time.

dammation.

Q. The wound marked in the plate would not have necessarily been fatal unless it réached the heart; it was the fact that it reached the heart and pierced that made it mortal. A. Yes

Sit.

Q. Was the wound in the left shoulder directed to a mortal part. A. It penetrated the pieurs.

Q. Is there not a large organ simed at; there is the subclavian utery that runs under the claviele. A. Yes, Sir; it that had been severed it would have been a mortal wound.

Q. That wound could not have been tied? A. Not in time, probably.

bly. You did not dissect the wound? A. No. Sir. Then you do not know how near to that artery the Q. You did not dissect the Q. Then you do not know how near to that arresy as went? A. I de not.
Q. In view of these circumstances, this wound in the carotid,
Q. In view of these circumstances, this wound in the right shoulder,
wounds in the heart, and the wound in the right shoulder,
the wounds in the heart, and the wound in the right shoulder.

these wounds in the heart, and the would in the right shoulder, I sak you what your opinion is as to whether the person who made these blows was acquainted with the anatomy of the munan body? A. It would be impossible to say whether he was acquainted with the anatomy of the human body.

Q. But they were certainly very accurate wounds? A. It may have been from accident; my opinion is that it may have

may have been from accident; my opinion is that it may have been by secident.

Judge Davies—But they were wounds well calculated to groduce mortal results? A. They were; but, at the same time, they might have been mere matter of accident.

Q. Did yen and Dr. Wood both say those wounds were singularly accurate? A. I may have possibly made such a remark; I say they were singularly accurate; at the same time they might have been mere matter of accident.

Q. In your judgment as a medical man, in a hundred death caused by violence by some sharp instrement, would the wounds have been, in a single case, as accurate as in this case, inflicted by a person not acquainted with the anatomy of the human body? A. It is a singular question to answer, because I have not the statistics of all the d-caths.
Judge Dean—I want to know whether you agree or disagree with Dr. Francis and Dr. Wood! I only ask your opinion! A. I should say that taking all the wounds together, they would be rather more accurate than a large number of deaths caused that way

nat voy.

Q. What would you say as to the amount of force necessary, inflict these woulds; would it require a person of the same rength or greater? A. A person of lesser strength might in

thet them.

Q. How! A. In the manner in which they were inflicted.
Q. I want to know how a person of less strength than Dr.
kurdell could inflict the wounds, he being in full health! A. I
ould not say exactly; it is impossible to say in what way the
vounds were inflicted.
Q. Did not everything indicate resistance! A. Yes, Sir,
Q. Did not everything indicate resistance on his part! A.
es, Sir.

Yes. Sir.

Then do you mean to say that a person of less strength that he could have made those wounds? A. Not unless he was surprised—taken unawares?

By "taken unawares" I suppose you mean a person had struck him, and had got the advantage of him, so that he could not resist! A. Yes. Sir, or, having infeited those wounds, rendered him incapable of resistance.

Of the nerson, you mean coming from behind, and holding

exactly.

Q. How, in your judgment, looking at that room, where was the first blow struck? A. I think the first blow received was in the right shoulder.

A. I think the first blow received was in the right shoulder.

A. I think probably sitting down by his look near the cafe.

deak near the safe.

Q. That is the blow in the clavical! A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Was that blow. If struck from behind, a right or left-sanded blow? A. It might have been either.

Q. Depending upon the place where the person striking the blow is standing? A. It might have been either behind or beore.

Q. You did not evamine the ward to know the exact direction?

A. No. Sir; we did not know the exact direction, no for her than that it was downward and penetrating the cavity of

her than that it is the thorax.

Q. Suppose I come behind this gentleman, [making victim for the occasion of a Taracan Reporter], aying that he is Dr. Burdell and I an assassin, if the blow was truck with the left should, would it not be in the left shoulder ustend of the right? A. Not nocessarily; he might reach over usered of the right?

o the right.

Q. For what purpose? A. I cannot say.

Q. Would it not be natural to inflict the blow in the left boulder if struck by a left-handed person? A. Not naturally; unight be in the right.

Q. If the blow were struck by a left-handed person coming upon behind, would not the direction of the wound be important for order to ascertain whether it was made by a left or right-suded person? A. We know the direction so far that it was however.

honded person? A. We know the direction so far that it was downward.

Q. It most be downward if it went in? A. Yes, Str.

Q. Would it not be necessary to determine this matter to have this wound dissected? A Not so long as we know that it went downward and anteriorly in the cavity of the pear; I could inflict the wound with the left head.

Q. What would be the natural blow if inflicted by a person coming up from behind, in order to reach the sub-clavian artery—in the left or right shoulder? A He might strike in one-shoulder as well as the other.

Q. I ask you which is the natural shoulder—would it make no difference whatever? A. Pechaps not.

Q. I do not ask how you might strike, but how you would trike in the most natural manner? A. It might be in either houlder.

Q. Surveys !

shoulder.

Q. Suppose I came up from behind, and am a right-handed person, would it be most natural to strike in the right or left shoulder? A. In either: no natural about it; I consider these things are guided by dreumstances; whether a person is right or left-handed, he may come up behind his victim and hit either shoulder.

or jett-handed, he may come up sealed his victim and all cholder.

Judge Davies—He means to say that a person coming from behind, whether right or left handed, would as naturally strike one shoulder as the other.

Witness—Not exactly, a man coming behind another in that position might, guided by circumstances, whatever they might be, strike one shoulder or the other.

Q. I ask you if I were to come up behind a person to strike the subclavian artery with the right hand, which should I strike I should naturally strike with the right hand.

Q Can you fell the relative position of the parties when their cond in the left carolid was made? A In my opinion it was york from behind. Do you serve or disagree with Dr. Wood in that respect

O Do yet serve or disagree with art.

A I serve.

Q hid be not testify it was the other may? A He was native the impression it was given from behind.

Q What facts have you on which to been that. A I there he had not not not a country of the party in general rease up and inflicted this wound.

Q Youthink be was sitting in the chair facing his book case?

Q Youthink he was sitting by the the instrument case, be-

when the party in pursuit came up and inflicted this wound.

Q. Youthink he was sitting in the chair facing his book case?

A. I should think he was sitting by the the instrument case, between the two windows.

Q. Was there are blood on that chair? A. There was blood on the chair by the instrument case.

Q. Was there have blood on that chair by the book case on the cast side? A. I cannot tell you distinctly. I know there was blood on the chair by the instrument case—the case between the two windows.

Q. Suppose he was sitting there then, and the blow was struck would the blood be traced all the way to the door, if the wound was inflicted there. A. If unight and it might not. If might be seturated and taken up in the circle.

Q. Weald not the first blood he saturated instead of the last?

A.The first blood that comes out would more naturally as ape.

orniture.

Q. Did you see the room with the furniture standing in it? A. O., not till Monday.

Q. Suppose there is a chair standing so that there is no place o scrape more than Is inches wide, and the blow struck on the houlder, would it be natural for them to get out without discreting anything? A. They might possibly, I don't know that here is anything autual about it.

Judge Dean—I understood you to say that the blow was intented by a left handed person.

Mr. Hall remarked that nothing of the kind was called out on the direct examination.

Q. Could all of these blows have been inflicted by a right handed person as well as a left inguided person.

A. I think the more particular evidence is that the blow in the carotid array was inflicted by a left handed person, from the fact that a person coming up from behind inflicted a blow on the carotids, dividing them, and the blood sponting out the closet door.

Q. Did not also the blood spont out to the wall directly next to the door as well as toward the closet door. A. Take preclar jet coming from the artery, which in my opinion came from the carotid actery.

Q. Is there not a pecular jet on the wall next the foor? A. No. Sir, this is the only pecular jet a left handed person? A I would say there is more probability that it was inflicted by a left-handed person from the fact that coming up belief they exend not be likely to reach over to this shoulder.

Q. Would it not depend upon the position of the parties? A Of course it would. Mr. Hall remarked that nothing of the kind was called out on

Of course it would.

Q. Then you mean to say that nothing can be determined from the character of these wounds, as to its being a right or left-handed person? A. I mean to say that in this instance no person can state to a certainty whother the blow was inflicted by a right or left-handed person.

Q. I sak you whether, not knowing the position of the parties, you can determine whether a blow is right or left-handed? A.—I can tell in a measure, but not to a certainty.

Q. When did you first hear of this left-handed theory? A. I do not recollect.

Q. When did you first hear of this left-handed theory? A. I do not recollect.

Q. Was it on the inquest? A. The opinion was advanced by a great number, and we entertained the opinion entertained. Did you or Dr. Wood say anything shout a left-handed blow? Not that I am aware of I think not.

Q. In whatever you did on that inquest in your examination of this body and treatment of Mrs. Burdell's family you acted under the direction of the Coroner? A. Yes. Sir.

Q. The clothes were on when you made this examination? A. Yes. Sir.

Q. Where they removed in your presence? A. We removed the cost, I think, in the examination of the body.

Q. What clothes had Dr. Burdell on? A. He had a dress black cost, black cloth vest, lines shirt, I think a woolen undershirt.

Q. What was his lower garment? A. Woolen pantaloon and woolen drawers; we did not remove his pentaloons only respect to the nature of the wound in the abdome Q. Was this wound in the abdomen a mortal wound? A. I Q. Was this wound in the abdomen a mortal wound? A. It would prove one, in all probability.

Q. Did the wound that reached the heart go through the lappel of the coat, the ordinary thickness of the coat, the lining. The lappel of the vest, through the shirt, the fannel, and then through the cartilage of the ribs to the heart? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Would it require candidrable force to make that wound?

A. Not an immense deal of force; I cannot say what amount it would require; I do not know what you mean by a considerable force. would require, force.

Q. Was that would inflicted from before or behind? A

Q. Was that wound inflicted from before or behind? A. From before.
Q. Was it inflicted with a right or left hand, supposing the parties to stand in front? A. I could not say.
Q. If they stood face to face, would not the natural blow be reach to the right side. A. In my opinion the wound was inflicted while the person was on the floor or sinking.
Q. Was not the wound in the heart upward? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. If the party fell and leid on his face, he could not make that wound? A. No. Sir.
Q. You was not there to see how it was struck? Witness (very emphasicalty)—No. Sir.
Q. You was not there to see how it was struck? Witness (very emphasicalty)—No. Sir.
Q. Where is Dr. Woodward? A. In Nashville, Tenn.
Q. You are his partner? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. How old a man is he—an old practitioner, or the not?
A. Yes, Sir; he has practiced thirty years.
L. H. THOMPSON. RECALLED.

J. H. THOMPSON, RECALLED.

Cross-cramined by Mr. Clinton.

Q. Have you seen Mrs. Burdellest and carve, and write? A

There, Sir.

Q. With the right or left hand? A. She are and carved much as other people do I never saw onch difference.

Q. As far as you have seen did she appear to be right or left-nanded? A. She appeared to be right-handed; sine certainly need her right hand in writing.

Q. You have seen her write? A. Yes, Sir.

TESTIMONY OF CORONER CONNERY'S SON.
JOHN.

Examination conducted by Mr. Hall.
Q. During the inquest you noted as Departy to your father?
A. Ye. Soc.

Q. During the indpose you acreate the peace of the particular A. I was.
Q. Were you present at the search in Mrs. Couningham's apartment? A. I was.
Q. Were you present when the search was made in her bureau? A. I was. Sir.
Q. Did you hear any remark made by Mrs. Couningham in respect to that search, and if so, please state it? A. I think Mrs. Couningham made some remark; I san not positive of it; I think she said when the officers went to the bureau that we would find nothing there, or words to that effect.
Q. Did you find any weapons in that bureau? A. I didn't; the officers did.
Q. Have you got them in Court? A. One of the officers here has them.

last them.

[A pistol with a case was handed to John.]

Mr. Hall—Be carretol of that pictol; it is loaded.

Judge Davice—Is it loaded?

Officer—Yes.

Judge Davice—Yes had better lay it down.

Q. You found that and this lancet dagger? A. Yes, Sir.

Judge Davice (whose mind has evidently been rouning on tistol)—How many latrels are there?

Officer—Fire.

Officer-Yive,
Judge Davies-All loaded?
Officer-Yes, Sir; one of the barrels is encapped, but it is loasted.
Judge Davies (to the District Attorney or the officer)—You had better put that in the case and lay it down.
Q. Were those all found in the same drawer? A I think the pistol was found in the lower drawer and the dagger in the middle drawer.

Q. Did you find the safe-key in company with the officers
A. I found the safe-key among some letters addressed to Mr.
Commigliam; there were a number of letters there.

Q. What day was this? A. On Sunday, to the best of m
recedication—the first Sunday.

ecolection—the first Sunday.

Cross-grammation conducted by Mr. Clinton.
Q. Who clse was present beside yourself when Mrs. Cunning am unde this remark? A. Officer Davis and Officer Moore.
Q. Were you the Deputy Coroner at the time? A. I considered would be

Q. Wore you the Deputy Coroner at the time? A. I considered myself so.
Q. Answer the question?
Mr. Hall—Is not the question sufficiently snawered?
Judge Bayies—The answer is sufficiently answered?
Judge Bayies—The answer is sufficient.
Q. Doring the whole of the inquest did you act toherwise than as the Deputy of the Coroner, and by his orders? A. I don't really understand the question.
Question repeated. A. Certainly not.
Q. You were in the room of Mrs. Burdell frequently, were you not? A. Quite often.
Q. Took the chief arrangement in directing her and her family? A. I did not. Sir.
Q. Did you order her to give up her daguerrectypes and those of her family? A. I did not.
Q. Did you get their daguerrectypes? A. I did not.
Q. Did you sak for either of them? [John booked up at the ceiling for a moment]. A. No. Sir. I didn't ask for either of them. nee the question? ||-|s not the question sufficiently answered ! |avies-The answer is sufficient.

Q. Were those degeneracetypes demanded by you, or in your sence [ A. No. Sir.

Presence! A. No. Sir.

Q. And you swear you never said one word to her or her daughters, chouch her giving you or other persons, in your presence, her dagner redypes! A. No. Sir.

Q. Do you know who did! A. No.

Q. Were you present when Mrs. Burdell was stripped asked! aked?
Judge Davies rapped on his desk.
Mr Clinton—There is a point of view in which this will be
Mr Clinton—There is a point of view in which this stated. I
multiply relevant, and you will solute it when that is stated. I
could show this in one moment by just stating a point, but I
refer not to do it.
Judge Davies—You had better unit it until you come to a

Q. Have you been very active in this Burdell case since the quest? A. No. Sir.
Q. Do you know anything about counsel being denied access, her during the first week?
Judge Davice-I want you to show me any propriety of passo her during the first week!

Judge Bavies—I want you to show me any propriety of pass
as upon the regularity of the proceedings of the Corones.

Mr. Canton—The District Attorney stated that this lady re
used to become a witness unless she rould have the aid of
ounsel. We have a right to show that this man took her into
natody in medy immediately, confined her, refused to allow
the access to her friends, that while this was going on the
oner was searched from top to bottom, and she was not ollowed
a see any one.

Davies-You may show anything that he did before her refusal to go down before the Coroner.

Mr. Clinton—This Jury have a right to know that she was imprisoned there, that she had no opportunity to get rad of the evidences of guilt, that the podes searched the premises, that the result of that search was in her favor, because she was innocent. We propose to show that during the whole of the first week counsel were denied access, except in the presence of the Coroner.

Judge Davies-That is of no materiality after Saturday after Q. Do you know whether within a week after she was placed in custoday at No. 31 Bond street, she was allowed to see

in custody at No. 31 Bond street, she was allowed to see counsei?

Overroled and exception taken.

Mr. Hall-Hiercafter your Honor will remember that we made no objection to this question. I do not want it to be mired against us.

Mr. Clinton—I will state the point of view: if this lady committed that murder, as it is held that she did, it was literally impossible but that some trace of it would not be found. As bearing upon that question, we have most clearly the right to prove that state of facts.

Judge Davis—You have this in evidence now.

Q. Did you say that you had taken any part in this case since the inquest had been concluded? A. Nothing but to hear parties tak shoul it.

Q. Did you go that the this statk with Mary Donahas i A has at the Tombs, but I had go conversation with her.

that is include for country opposite the office you speed Do you know which the prices of "A Yea Sir Have not you let with it many times." A Yea Sir Then may died you be to the price of "A Yea Sir Then may died you be "me at first whether yea ago Q Have not you see that many times. A There S. Q He not you know where the prison is? A Yes Sr. Q. Then say did not you be lied as a first wanth by you are in the prison. A Yes a yellow the recom.
Q Area mylesdy case present? A There was Sic. Q. Who? A Mr. Warins.
O. Nathamiel F. Warins? A Yes, Sir. Mr. Hail. Contact for the Coroner before Judge Day.
Q. Now, Sir. an you awent that she did not speak to you where they have the subject of that cases during that interview. A Sac.

O. Have jourseen Mary Donohoe more than once? A No Sir.

Q. Did you attend the Surrogate's Court during the rest of the trail? A. When I was enhanced.

Q. Bid you said have a single-table more than one day? How many times have you attended there? A. Three times.

Q. Did you gan rully manage to get close to the counsel and have what they were saying among themselves? A. Not altogatest Sir. [Laughter].

Q. Had you the direction of the police officers in regard to the castedy of Mrs. Burdell, at No. 31 Bond street. A. I had not.

Q. Did the Coroner give you directions to give them. A. Somet may be did.

Q. Vere all directions from him the sigh you. A. No. Sir.

Cross-grounderline.

lell as her counsel.
Judge—Oh, no; that is not a proper question.
Mr. Clinton—The District Attorney. I believe, asked a sim

ar question. Mr. Hall—Oh, no; i never made such an angallant speech in

ny life. Mr. Clinton—At this interview at the Tombs with Mary Don-olice, was Mr. Sheehan present? A. He was, Q. As counsel for the Coroner? A. Yes. TESTIMONY OF DAVID UHL, M. D.

David Uhl, being duly sworn, te-tified on examina ion as follows:

Mr. Hall-Did you unite with Dr. Woodward in signing the post-mattern? A. I did.

Q. Were you in in Court during his examination? A. I was Q. What is the proper character or department of your profession? A. I on teacher of Medical Jurisprudence in New-

Committee proper character or department of year pro-fession! A. I am teacher of Medical Jurispradence in New-York Medical College.

District Atterney—That is all I wast—simply to get that fact.

(\*\*cross-rammentes a confuncted by Mr. Dean.

Mr. Dean—Doctor, you have not been in during this investi-sation till to-day! A. Not till to-day.

Q. Then you did not hear Dr. Francis yesterday! A. I did not hear him.

Q. Af what time did you reach the house No. 31 Bon I street!

A. Shortly sites II o'check on Saturday. A. I was a Startly after H o'clock on Saturday.
Q. find you been on Bond street the night before? A. I was a Bond street bout 3 c'clock on Fiday evening, the night be-

G. Stod von been on Bond street I he night before
on Bond street about 9 o'clock on Friday evening, the night befor.

Judge—What part of Bond street? A. No. 55.
Q. Did you come in the morning to visit. No. 55? A. Yes; I
then heard of the matter and visited the house.
Q. And when you not there, what was the position of affairs
at No. 31 Bond street? A. I perceived a spot or blood just
above the door-knob on the outside of the deer.
Q. What appearance did that spot exhibit—as being a more
brush, or more than that, whether it was blood from a bleeding
wound or otherwise? A. It occurred to me at the time that it
was blood from a finger; I judged it to be the mark of a finger
from the inside reaching to the outside.
Q. What did you first do when you came in? A. As I passed
up stairs, I noticed several marks of blood upon the stairway on
the wail.
Q. What was the character of these marks? A. They appeared to me as if they had been made by a person placing his
hand upon the wall in passing down stairs.
Q. In the dark? A. I can't say in the deek.
Q. They were distinct, were they not? A. Yes.
Q. Where did you go when you got up stairs in the room
where Dr. Burdell's hely was lying. A. As I opened the door I
steepped into a peol of blood; I took great care to wipe off my
feet; and said that the door about be carefully goarded, or the
blood might possibly be tracked around the house.
Q. Where was the body then? A. It was not present at
the wall in passing the survive meaning on the floor,
on the back perfectly naved, if A. I was not present at
No."
Q. When was the body stripped? A. I was not present at

Q. Where que the clothes ite? A. I did not see the clothes at ill at that time.
Q. What medical men did you see there? A. I found Destracts and Knight in the front room, engaged in writing at a side.
Q. Who is Dr. Knight? A. I believe he is a somin-law of ever a post-mortem made in your presence! Was there ever a post-mortem examination made of that body; a proper examination? A. Nor in my spinion.

Q. When was the examination (as it purports to be) made!
A. On Monday following.
Q. Where was the body then? A. Lying in the front room on the bed; it was first lying in the codin; it was then returned to the bed.
Q. Now, do you know whether these wounds that you probed ben were made after or before death? A. I can only judge for, appearances.

then were made after or before death? A. I can only judge froz appearances.

Q. Q. I sak you if you know? A. No.
Q. De you know what was done with the body in the meantime? A. I do not.
Q. Do you know say reason why a post mortem was not made immediately? A. I do not.
Q. Do you occupy a position in the medical college? A. I do. Q. I sak you if, in case of death by violence, it is not necessary to have a post mortem examination made immediately before change takes pixe? A. I consider it highly necessary.
Q. Have you had some experience in connection with deaths by violence—how many persons, supposed to have count to their death by violence. Eave you examined—how many inquests have you attended? A. In the course of five years, have made not less than I.500 such examinations—leath by drowning, by poissaring, by holws, and the bide.
Q. Do you mean to say that the examination you speeck of word like that of which we have now a specimen? A. This is not such an examination as I cave conducted when I have had not such an examination as I cave conducted when I have had change of it myself; I merely assisted at that examination; it charge of it myself; I merely assisted at that examination; it charge of it myself; I merely assisted at that examination; it

Q. You had nothing to do with the examination of the tumoch? A I never saw the stousch.
Q. Would then always be a difficulty in determining the apth of the wounds, in consequence of the length of time after each? A There would be some; there would be considerable.

judgment.

Q. Did you knew any reason, why it was not made in this raw! A. I do not.

Q. Were you in the room when De. C. you in the room when Dr. Carnechan and Dr. Gil-in ! A. I was in the room.

Q. Were you in the room when the case and the base and the first man came in? A. I was in the room.

Q. Do you know any reason why the examination was not continued, while they were! A. I do not.

Q. Was it continued while they were there! A. It was not.

Q. Do you recellect what was said by the witness!

The District-Attorney here rose and stated that he was willing to concede, if it was worth any thing to the other side. that Coroner Connery had not done has duty, by neglecting an early post mortem examination.

Mr. Deru-We do not know what kind of proof may he brought up here from the dark, damp and noisom

on.b.

Judge—It would be better to wait until it is brought up, before you characterize it.
Mr. Denn-Hithe District-Attorney will also abandon

erson.

Mr. Hall—We propose to argue the case in the sum-Mr. Hall—We propose to argue the case in the summing up, not during the evidence.

Mr. Dean (to witness)—I understood you that the direction of the wound or all not be determined without an anatomical dissection of the wounds? A. Not to a certainty.

Q. Could the fact whether the wounds were indicted by an instrument share at both sides without a dissection? A. I think they might; the external appearance of the wound will decide.

Q. How is it in this case? A. I think the knife was sharp at both sides.

Q. How is the this case! A. Hendell and the best sides.

Q. Have you seen its dazzer! The Judge will show it to you.] Countit the wounds have been inflicted by any of these instruments! A. This knife is entirely out of this question; as to the dazger, I don't think it wide and long enough.

Q. What was the couldition of the dazger at that time, as to being reasty? A. It was a little resty at the bottom.

Q. Was it covered with dust? A. Tes; it was, in the creases.

Q. Iladit been washed off recently? A. I should think not, from the dust.

Q. Hadit been suched of recently? A. I should make not from the dust.
Q. Was there any blood on it? A. There was a spot supposed to be blood, which proved on examination to be only rust; there was no blood at the time.
Q. Did you find any venous of arterial blood on any article of dress above the room in which Dr. Burdell was lying? A. Not during the time when I was present at the examination.
Q. Who rouducted that examination? A. It was conducted by Prof. Deremus, Dr. Childs, Drs. Goule, Van Buren, and

The examination of the witness was here concluded, and the court was adjourned to this morning at 10 orders. o'elcek.

CITY ITEMS.

MAN STABBLED ON THE FIVE POINTS.—At 3 o'clock esterday morning a young man named Thomas Burdett, in company with several other men, while pas-sing through the Five Points, got into an altercation when William Kirby, one of the party, drew a knife and stabbed Burdett in the left breast, inflicting a wound which is considered dangerous. The wounded man was taken to the Hospital and placed under the care of the physicians of that institution. Kirby alias Scotty was arrested by Officer Shylock at No. 2 Baxter street, and committed by Justice Connolly for examination. The prisoner systains a very bad character and has been twice on the Island.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- Yesterday forenoon, a laborer named John Kelly fell from a ladder at the corner of Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street, and sustained a fracture of the skell. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died a few hours afterward.

STARRED IN A FIGHT. On Tuesday night a man named Benjamia Norton, residing at No. 56 Crosby street, while in a state of intoxication, got into a fight with some person at present unknown in front of his residence, who stabled him twice in the side with a penknife. The wounded man was taken to the Positionath Ward Station-Horse, where his wounds

undigered by Dr. McDanald. He is my considered

KERT YOUR CHAPTERS OUT OF THE STREET, -OR THEIR STREET, -OR THEIR STREET, -OR TO THE STREET, -OR NO. 102 hast Thirteenth street was driving a load of straw of the wheels of the cart strack a little child named Mary Taken, injuring her so severely that her life is despaired of. The girl was taken to her residence in

prevented the members of the New-York Club from opening the season on that day as appointed. They will therefore meet at Hoboken to-day for that pur-pose, at 10 a.m. The St. George's Club meet at the same time and place on Friday, the Sih inst. The Convention at the Astor House on Monday last was fully attended, and everything passed off satisfactorily. It was a preliminary meeting to a series of convention to be held annually. The Long Island Club will commence play at Bedford on Tuesday, the 13th inst.

JAMES PULES'S DIETETIC SALERATUS as no equal in making Biscuit Cake and Pastry of all kinds asit and nutritious. For sale at all the Groceries. Depot No 3 Washingtonest.

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PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations, with charts and ritten descriptions of character given daily by Prof. Fowlish, the Parenciogical Cabinet, No. 388 Broadway two blocks have the Park. Private rooms for Gentlemen and Ladius.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of The Scalpel and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th av. Herein, Files, Fistula and Concealed Absence of the Rectum unred without the knife or ligature. The office of The Scalpel is at No. 1 V. 24 yet., Autor House, where all literary and besines a manufactions must be left, as the eliber transacts none but prifessional business at his office. Office hours from 1 to 3 and 7 to 2 evenings. Consulting fee, \$3.

GAS, GAS-GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING E. T. WILDE'S extensive stock of MILLENERY,

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[Advertisement.]

CITY VIEWS, PHOTOGRAPHIC — Medison Square, St. Germain Hotel, Dr. Adams's Church, Hotel D'Aples, Fifth Avenue, and interesting groups of 1,000 People were Photostaphed yesterday by Holmes, the Picture maker, No. 229 Brosdway. [Advertisement.] RS-MOTHS, MOTHS, MOTHS-

How to Daile THEN AWAY — Use freely Barwer's Obsiders Morn Powors. It has been thoroughly to the date of the Summers. Now is the time to use it. Sold by the principal Drey fate in New York. Brooklyn and Jersey City.

BENSON-YOULE-On Wednesday, May 8, by the F Asier Mears, Mr. Win Bessen of Marketown, I'l Ceinty, N. Y., to Miss Clara Youle, daughter of A. W. Yo of this city. Uster County papers please copy.

DEERY-HOLTON- On Senday, May J. Mr. James Deery of Brecklyn, to Miss Elizabeth E. Holton of New-York. of Ercklyn, to Mas Linker in L. Indian of Sunday, April 5 GREEN-FOULERTON-In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 5 at the Chernic of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Wm. Henry Lewis, William Henry Green of England, to Miss Kate Chice Fenderton, eldest daughter of Captain Robert Fouler-ten, R. N.

SLY-MAGURSTON-At Trinty Chapel, Haverstraw, N. Y. on Thesday morating May 5, by the Rev. J. B. Edward Sly of New York, to Sarah Maguraton of the TAYLOR-THOMPSON-On Monday, May 4, by the Rev. L. ii. Ring, Mr. Robott Taylor to Miss Mary E. Thompson, all of this city.

DIED. BURNETT-On Tuesday, May 5, Henry Burnett, in the 27th year of bisage.

BUBLING-At Oyster Bay, on Tuesday, May 5, Mary, daughter of Walter Burling, in the 61st year of nor age. ter of Walter Soring, in the 61st year of nor ago.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited
to attend the faneral, without further invitation, from the
Pavilson Hotel, Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, the 7th inst., at

To'clock.

HURTIS—In Brocklyn, on Wednesday morning, auddenly,
Abraham Burtis, in the 70th year of his age.

Abraham Burtis, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited
to attend his funeral this IThursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock,
for his late residence, No. 316 Bridge aftert.

BENJAMIN—On Wednesday morning, May 6, at Keyport,
N. L. J. B. Benjanin, aged 17 years.

CRUSELL—On Tuesday morning, May 5, after a short illness
George W. Grusell, son of George and Harriet Grusell, aged
3 years. Smonths and 21 days.

George W. Crusell, son of through 3 years 3 menths and 21 days. DISEROW—On Toesday, May 5, after a long and severe DISEROW—On Toesday, May 5, after a long and severe DISEROW—after a short.

DISEROW—Inflation, aged 05 years, 4 months and 5 days.

DENN-In South Branklyn, on Monday, May 4, after a short liness, Sarah Francis, daughter of Won H. and Ellen Aon Bunn, axed 6 years and 5 months.

DONOHOE—Mrs Donohoe, in the 44th year of her age, a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland.

DAVIS—Or Monday, May 1. William H., son of James M. and Sunh Maris Davis, aged 2 years, 2 months and 18 days.

PRAZER—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 5 Anne Frazer, editors of the late George Frazer, formerly of Scrabby, County Casas, Paland.

Gavan Ireland. GARCIN-On Monday, May 4, of dropsy, Mrs. Sarah E. wife of Ramon Gracin, req., aged 17 years, 11 months and 16 days.

GOOD-On Tuesday, May 5, after a painful illness, James

Good, A native of the parish of Templemartin, County Cork,

HOXIE-At Fairfield, Me., Mrs. Content Hoxie, aged 91 years HONIE—At Fairfield, Me., Mrs. Content Hoxie, aged 91 years
IOSEPH—Steddenly, on Tue-day, May 3, at his residence, No
64 June street, Capt. John Joseph, aged 56 years.
LAMBERT—On Tue-stay, May 5, at his residence, No. 361
Eighth street, of consumption, Mr. Jones Fitch Lambert, aged
My vers and 2 months.

RFELAN—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, May 5,
after a long and severe illiness, Mr. Patrick Keelan, a native of
the Perish of Taylimoru, County of Wexford, in the 5th year
of his gar.

of his age.

LVON-Francis, wife of John R. Lyon, of consumption, on Monday, May 6, aged 49 years and 3 months. Monday, May 4, aged 49 years and 3 months.

MEDHAN—On Theoday, May 5, James Mechan, in the 384 year of her sat.

McDonnaGH—On Theoday May 5, Jean G. McDonagh, the believed wife of John McDonagh, aged 59 years and 9 months.

McKinney.—On Theoday, May 5, Charles McKinney, aged 52 years.

OSEORN-Ju this city, on Tuesday, May 5, Henry Osborn, aged 72 years.
The Fungai will take place on Thursday, May 7, at 1 p. m.,
from the residence of its son-in-law, James J. Bevins, No. 69
West Thirty inth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further

notice.

RCSS-Suidenly, at the residence of his son in-law, Andrew J. Graham, on Sd day, Sth month, 5th, of congestion of the best Samuel Rose, in the first year of his age.

The friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his fearral on the 6th day (Friday), at 10 o'clock a.m., from Friends' Meeting House, corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets, without further invitation. SANFORD- On Theoday, May 5, John F. A. Sanford, esq. of the firm of Pierre Cheuteau, jr., & Co., in the Sist year of

his age.

SMITH-At Genos, on Thursday, February 19, of apoplexy.
N. P. Smith, Master of the bark Fanny of New-Orleans. His effects are in the hands of the Consul subject to order.

WABNEE-At Rosemond. Hi, on Thursday, April 35, Lucy Richards, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca Warner, aged 3 years and it months.

WILLIAMS-After a brief dimess, in the 5th year of his age, Stanton B., son of John S. and Mary M. Williams.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the fineral at St. Mark's Church, corner of Second attende and Turth street, the (Thursday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

WOPTH-At Vassalboro Me. Cant. Henry, Worth, former 7. ti OPTH At Vassalboro Me. Capt. Henry Worth, formerly ((Nantacke), and 00 years and 0 months

COMMERCIAL MATTERS. Sales at the Stock Exchange-Mar 6.

WEDNESDAY, May 6-P. M. There was a fair amount of business to-day at the Steek Beard, and prices, although irregular, were generally well sustained until after the Second Board, when lower prices ruled. Eric closed at 417; Reading 807 × 807; Central 807; Southern Michigan 617, seller thirty; Toledo 67, &c. Galena was very heavy and sold down to 96, the lowest point touched in a time. Pittsburgh was also heavy, selling at 47. After the Second Board, a sale of 15,000 Eries, 1871, was made at 70, seller, 12 months, 10 P cent up. The cash price of these bonds is 78.

There is nothing of importance doing in Exchange Freights are again firmer. To Liverpool, 300 bbls. Flour at 2d. 21s.; Grain at 223d.; 600 bales Cotton at 3s.; 80 bales Sea Island at 3-16d. per bale; 150 bbls. Pork at 9d.; 2,500 tes. Beef at 1s.; 10 tons Whalefoots at 10s. To London, 1,000 bbls. Rosin at 1s. 9d.; 1,000 sides Leather at 20s. To Glasgow, 50 bales Cotton at 3d. To Bremen, 700 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 3d. A schooner of 210 tons from Jacksonville to New York, with sawed lumber at \$8 50. A schooner out to Tortugus with lime at 45c.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts \$83,720 86; Payments, \$132,369 11; Balance, \$14,970,994 87.

The Pacific Steamship Company has made a dividend of 10 P cent for the last six months, payable on

the 8th inst.

A quarterly dividend of 3 P cent has been declared by the Third avenue Raiiroad Company, payable on he 13th inst. Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. are paying the

oupons on the bonds of the City of Albany, due lat May, issued to the Albany Northern Railroad. A

telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Corning to this house The resolution of the Common Council of Albany, as reported in the New-York morning papers, is incorrect. It was Surquehamah, not Albany Northern bends, they propose to contest the legality of."

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly aucion sale of stocks and bonds will take place to morning the common sale of stocks and bonds will take place to morning the common sale of stocks and bonds will take place to morning the common sale of stocks and bonds will take place to morning the common sale of stocks and bonds will take place to morning the common sale of stocks.

ow (Thursday), at 122 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange. Mr. N. G. Bradford, jr., and Mr. E. J. Hawley, late

Assistant Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Coal Compary have formed a partnership at No. 50 Wall street, or the transaction of a stock and banking commission The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 4 P cent out of the profits of the last

six months, payable on the 15th inst. The organization of the Southern Michigan Railroad Company was completed to-day by the election of Mr. Edwin C. Litchfield as President, John Wilkinson as Vice-President, and J. A. C. Gray as Treasurer-an ganization calculated to inspire the fullest confidence the vigorous and honest administration of the af fairs of the road. The annual report which we annex gives the fullest details of the position of the Company, and proposes an arrangement by which the floating debt can be paid and the Company relieved from its embarrassments. The length of the report prevents us from attempting to-night any review of it.

We commend it to the careful perusal of the public. Wright's Circular gives the annexed statistics:

We are informed that Mr. W. H. Clement, for a long time the Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Little Miama and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, has accepted the appointment of Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, to take effect June lst. He is a most valuable acquisition to any road, for he brings with him a high reputation, great business taients, and the prestige of past success

Land Warrants are lower. Thompson's Reporter quotes 40 acre Warrants \$1.10 39 acre Warrants \$1.20 120 acre Warrants \$2.10 160 acre Warrants \$5.10 160 acre Warrants \$5.10

OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

As the time is at hand when the enterprise undertaken by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Radroad Company will be completed, the Directors, in making their annual report, deem it a proper occasion to review the nature and extent of their various operations, to exhibit the condition and value of the properties which have been thereby created, and to glance at the prospects of continued success presented to them in the increasing developments of the extensive regions of country with which they are connected.

This Company, it is well known to its stockholders,

nected.

This Company it is well known to its stockholders, originated in a plan projected by the State of Michigan, for connecting the waters of those immense reservoirs of trade. Lake Eric and Lake Michigan, by means of a system of railways, across the peninsula, means of a system of railways, across the peninsula, the plan was but partially carried out by the State when its finetical embarrassments compelled it, in the year 1846, to discontinue the works and to dispose of its rougisto private companies.

vent 1846, to discontinue the works and to appear the rends to private companies.

The Southern road, as surveyed and laid out by the Southern road, as surveyed and laid out by the South began at the town of Monroe, on La Plaisance Ray, near the head of Lake Erie, and following a line Ray, near the head of Lake Erie, and following a line in Michigan, from county seat to county seat, till it terminated at New-Buffalo, on Lake Michigan. At the time of the transfer of this road to the private company, it had been completed, in the imperfect manner of those times, i. c., with the flat bar rail, wooden culverts, & c., from Monroe through Adriau,